

## REPORT

## NATIVE PAPERS

FOR THE

Week ending the 8th December 1888.

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ASSAM PAPERS.

Nil.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.	
BENGALI.					
Monthly.					
1	"Kasipore Nibási" ... ..	Kasipore, Burrisal ...	.....	30th November 1888.	
Fortnightly.					
2	"Ahammadi" ... ..	Tangail, Mymensingh.	.....		
3	"Ave Maria" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....		
4	"Chandra Vilásh" ... ..	Berhampore ...	.....		
5	"Divákar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....		
6	"Gaura Duta" ... ..	Maldah ...	.....		
7	"Grambási" ... ..	Uluberia ...	.....		
8	"Púrva Bangabási" ... ..	Noakhally ...	.....		
9	"Purva Darpan" ... ..	Chittagong ...	700		
10	"Uttara Banga Hitaishi" ... ..	Mahiganj, Rungpore...	.....		
Weekly.					
11	"Arya Darpan" ... ..	Calcutta ...	102	23rd ditto.	
12	"Bangabási" ... ..	Ditto ...	20,000	18th December 1888.	
13	"Burdwán Sanjivani" ... ..	Burdwan ...	302	27th November 1888.	
14	"Cháruvártá" ... ..	Sherapore, Mymensingh	500	3rd December 1888.	
15	"Chattal Gazette" ... ..	Chittagong ...	.....	2nd ditto.	
16	"Dacca Prakásh" ... ..	Dacca ...	450		
17	"Dhumaketa" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	.....	30th November 1888.	
18	"Education Gazette" ... ..	Hooghly ...	825		
19	"Garib" ... ..	Dacca ...	.....	28th ditto.	
20	"Hindu Ranjiká" ... ..	Beaulah, Rajshahye...	200		
21	"Jagatbási" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....	29th ditto.	
22	"Murshidábád Patriká" ... ..	Berhampore ...	508	30th ditto.	
23	"Murshidábád Pratinidhi" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....		
24	"Navavibhákar Sádharani" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,000	3rd December 1888.	
25	"Praja Bandhu" ... ..	Chandernagore ...	995	30th November 1888.	
26	"Pratikár" ... ..	Berhampore ...	600		
27	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh" ... ..	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	205	28th ditto.	
28	"Sahachar" ... ..	Calcutta ...	500		
29	"Samaya" ... ..	Ditto ...	2,350	30th ditto.	
30	"Sanjivani" ... ..	Ditto ...	4,000	1st December 1888.	
31	"Sansodhini" ... ..	Chittagong ...	800	3rd ditto.	
32	"Santi" ... ..	Calcutta ...	.....		
33	"Saráswat Patra" ... ..	Dacca ...	400	26th November 1888.	
34	"Som Prakásh" ... ..	Calcutta ...	1,000		
35	"Srimanta Saudagár" ... ..	Ditto ...	.....	30th ditto.	
36	"Sulabha Samáchar and Kusadaha" ... ..	Ditto ...	3,000		
37	"Surabhi and Patáká" ... ..	Ditto ...	700	29th ditto.	

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Reported number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
<i>Daily.</i>				
38	"Dainik and Samachar Chandrika" ...	Calcutta ...	7,000	2nd and 3rd December 1888.
39	"Samvad Prabhakar" ...	Ditto ...	200	1st to 6th ditto.
40	"Samvad Punachandrodaya" ...	Ditto ...	300	1st to 6th ditto.
41	"Banga Vidya Prakashika" ...	Ditto ...	500	
ENGLISH AND BENGALI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
42	"Dacca Gazette" ...	Dacca ...	.....	3rd ditto.
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
43	"Darjeeling Mission ke Masik Samachar Patrika." ...	Darjeeling ...	.....	
44	"Kshatriya Pratika" ...	Patna ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Aryavarta" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	17th and 24th November 1888.
46	"Behar Bandhu" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	
47	"Bharat Mitra" ...	Calcutta ...	1,500	22nd ditto.
48	"Sar Sudhanidhi" ...	Ditto ...	500	19th and 26th ditto.
49	"Uchit Bakti" ...	Ditto ...	4,500	
50	"Hindi Samachar" ...	Bhagulpore ...	1,000	
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
51	"Jam-Jahan-numa" ...	Calcutta ...	250	16th, 23rd and 30th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
52	"Aftal Alum Arrah" ...	Arrah ...	.....	
53	"Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind" ...	Calcutta ...	.....	24th Nov. and 1st Dec. 1888.
54	"Anis" ...	Patna ...	.....	
55	"Gauhur" ...	Calcutta ...	196	20th and 30th November 1888.
56	"Sharaf-ul-Akbar" ...	Behar ...	150	
57	"Al Punch" ...	Bankipore ...	.....	
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>				
58	"Akhbar-i-darusaltanat" ...	Calcutta ...	340	13th and 20th ditto.
<i>Daily.</i>				
59	"Urdu Guide" ...	Calcutta ...	212	23rd to 30th Nov. and 1st to 3rd Dec. 1888.
URIYA.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
60	"Taraka and Subhavarta" ...	Cuttack ...	.....	
61	"Pradip" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
62	"Samyabadi" ...	Ditto ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
63	"Utkal Dipika" ...	Cuttack ...	200	10th and 17th November 1888.
64	"Balasore Samvad Vahika" ...	Balasore ...	206	8th and 15th ditto.
65	"Uriya and Navasamvad" ...	Ditto ...	.....	7th and 14th ditto.
PAPERS PUBLISHED IN ASSAM.				
BENGALI.				
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
66	"Silchar" ...	Silchar ...	.....	
<i>Weekly.</i>				
67	"Paridarshak" ...	Silchar ...	450	

TABLE I  
Summary of the results of the experiments conducted during the year 1911.

Experiment No.	Time of day	Temperature	Humidity	Wind direction	Wind velocity	Cloudiness	Visibility	Remarks
1	8:00 A.M.	65° F.	75%	SW	10 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
2	10:00 A.M.	70° F.	78%	SW	12 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
3	12:00 P.M.	75° F.	80%	SW	15 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
4	2:00 P.M.	80° F.	82%	SW	18 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
5	4:00 P.M.	85° F.	85%	SW	20 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
6	6:00 P.M.	80° F.	82%	SW	18 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
7	8:00 P.M.	75° F.	80%	SW	15 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
8	10:00 P.M.	70° F.	78%	SW	12 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
9	12:00 A.M.	65° F.	75%	SW	10 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky
10	2:00 A.M.	60° F.	72%	SW	8 mph	3/4	10 miles	Clear sky

The results of the experiments conducted during the year 1911 are summarized in Table I. The experiments were conducted at various times of day and under various conditions of temperature, humidity, wind direction, wind velocity, cloudiness, and visibility. The results show that the temperature and humidity generally increased during the day, while the wind velocity and cloudiness generally decreased. The visibility remained relatively constant throughout the day.

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## I.—FOREIGN POLITICS.

REFERRING to Abur Rahman's recent demand of 50 lakhs of rupees from the Government of India, the *Bhārat Mitra* of the 22nd November remarks that friendship purchased with money is useless.

BHARAT MITRA,  
Nov. 22nd, 1888.

2. The *Prajā Bandhu*, of the 30th November, does not know how to place any faith in the declaration of Government that it has defeated the Tibetans. If it has really defeated the Tibetans, why is it taking the trouble of constructing pucca houses and making other arrangements for the permanent location of an army on the Tibetan frontier?

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

## II.—HOME ADMINISTRATION.

## (a)—Police.

3. The *Gauhar*, of the 20th November, says that the Calcutta Police arrest street beggars and the Presidency Magistrate sends them to jail. But the police do not prevent lepers from freely walking all over the town and thereby spreading contagion. The police should arrest all lepers who frequent markets and crowded places, and place them in an asylum under proper supervision.

GAUHAR,  
Nov. 20th, 1888.

4. The *Aryadarpan*, of the 23rd November, contradicts the statement made by Baboo Nakur Chandra Biswas, of Kidderpore, a correspondent of the *Amritabazar Patrikā*, that an invidious distinction is observed in the treatment of European and native gentlemen walking on the part of the Maidan facing the Chowringhee gate of the Fort. The writer states that the two policemen stationed there are respectful to all gentlemen walking there, and that in the many visits he has paid to that place he has never seen them prohibiting anybody from walking in that part of the maidan.

ARYADARPAN,  
Nov. 23rd, 1888.

5. The *Grāmbāsi*, of the 30th November, says that, after the abolition of the outstill at Bagnan, liquor is being illicitly imported into that village for sale from the outstill at Baghaberia. The police ought to look sharp.

GRAMBASI,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

6. The *Murshidabad Pratinidhi*, of the 23rd and 30th November, says that a quarrel had been going on for some time between the Hindu and Mussalman inhabitants of Beldanga, in the district of Murshidabad, which culminated during the last Durga Puja holidays in a criminal case against some of the Mussulmans on a charge of breaking and dishonouring the images of the Hindu gods. With a view of preventing a repetition of the occurrence, the District Magistrate told off a number of police constables, under the Assistant Police Superintendent, to keep the peace on the occasion of the succeeding Kali Puja. The Magistrate was Mr. K. G. Gupta, and everything passed off quietly. A disturbance having been apprehended on the occasion of the last Kartik Puja following the Kali Puja, the Assistant Superintendent of Police was sent to Beldanga to maintain order, but order was not maintained as the following account will show:—

MURSHIDABAD  
PRATINDHI,  
Nov. 23rd and 30th,  
1888.

Mr. Wintle, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, with 60 or 70 constables and the Sub-Inspector of the Barua thana, came to Beldanga and announced that the Hindus would not be permitted to carry their images through the public streets for one hour after 1 P.M. and one hour after 4 P.M. The Hindus accordingly began to carry their images after 2 P.M. There is a mosque belonging to Asraf Munshi on the road

through which such images are carried, and which the Hindus have used for this purpose from time immemorial. When the images arrived in front of the mosque, Mr. Wintle ordered them to be stopped, and the two extremities of the road were held by constables. The result was that the carriers of the images, not being able to keep them on their shoulders, set them down on the road, and fearing an attack from the Mahomedans, made themselves scarce one by one. There then remained on the road only the images and their owners. After one hour and a half, Mr. Wintle ordered the Hindus to carry the images, but as the bearers had disappeared, the images had to be left unprotected on the road. Mr. Wintle then went away to the thana. The images are still on the road, suffering defilement and mutilation at Mussulman hands. Mr. Wintle has, however, brought a criminal charge against some Hindu inhabitants of Beldanga for intimidating and preventing him in the execution of his duties, and warrants have been issued against 25 persons. This has created quite a panic amongst the Hindus, who have applied to the kind-hearted Sir Steuart Bayley for protection. The Magistrate has passed his judgment in this sensational case discharging the Hindus.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 1st 1888.

7. A correspondent of the *Sanjivani*, of the 1st December, says that the Beldanga image-breaking case has assumed a serious form. A telegram has been sent to the Lieutenant-Governor, but no reply has been received to it. The proceedings of Mr. Wintle, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, on the occasion of the Kartik Puja, should be made the subject of an enquiry.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 2nd, 1888.

8. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd December, complains that Mr. Clarke, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, compelled the Police Inspector, Babu Sambhuchandra Aich, to go on rounds in uniform and with the cow-leather belt on, although he was, on account of his mother's death, observing the austerities enjoined in the Shastras. This act of Mr. Clarke must be taken in the light of an interference with the religious observances of a native in defiance of the pledge given by the Queen not to practise such interference. Mr. Clarke's proceedings have, in fact, gone far to create in the public mind the belief that there is not a man in the whole British Empire to control him.

(d)—Education.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 27th, 1888.

9. A correspondent of the *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, says that, notwithstanding that the Director of Public Instruction has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 32 for the middle vernacular school at Vipratikuri, a village within the jurisdiction of thana Labhapur, in the district of Birbhoom, the District Board of Birbhoom has not yet granted any money to the school. The letter sanctioning the grant has been sent to the Board, and the Chairman of the Board has been repeatedly written to on the subject, but apparently to no purpose. The educational authorities should look to the matter. A boy and a girl of the school have obtained scholarships. The man who presents their scholarship bills at the Birbhoom Collectorate is often compelled to bribe the Collectorate amla in getting the bills cashed.

GRAMBASI  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

10. The *Grambasi*, of the 30th November, complains that Baboo Raj Krishna Roy Chowdhuri, the aged Deputy Inspector of Schools, Howrah, does not inspect schools regularly. Last year he finished his inspection of all the schools and pathsalas in the district within 10 or 12 days. This year he has not yet commenced his tour of inspection. If age does not enable Raj Krishna Baboo to do his work properly, he ought to retire at once; and if the inspection of schools is not considered necessary,

the post should be abolished altogether. The Director of Public Instruction is requested to look to the matter.

(e)—*Local Self-Government and Municipal Administration.*

11. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th November, referring to the statement made by Mr. Cook, Magistrate of Rungpore, in the course of an article on municipal administration, published in the *Calcutta Review*, that the zeal of the Bengalis in the cause of Local Self-Government is abating, and that they are now anxious to have Magistrates as Chairmen for their municipalities, observes as follows:—

*SAHACHAR,*  
Nov. 28th, 1888

There are amongst the Bengalis some men of an uncontrollable and cynical disposition, who become discontented and angry if things are not done exactly as they wish them to be done. When Local Self-Government was first introduced into this country, these men thought that they would be able to do things after their own manner and style, and when they found that they could not have it all their own way, they, in their disappointment and anger, began to decry the whole system of Local Self-Government. It is only these men who want to see Magistrates once more made Chairmen of Municipalities. Consequently, Mr. Cook's remarks, if true, are true only of a few such individuals as these, and not of the great body of the people of Bengal, who are as devotedly attached to Local Self-Government as ever.

12. The *Navavibhakar Sadharani*, of the 3rd December, says that the Calcutta Municipality has done much good work since the introduction of the elective system into it. It has thoroughly reclaimed many dirty quarters of the town which no one could pass through with his nose uncovered, so dreadful was the stench they omitted. The roads of Calcutta have also been much improved. One can safely affirm that the elected Commissioners have done more good work within the last twelve years than the Justices of the Peace did during the preceding thirty years.

*NAVAVIBHAKAR.*  
*SADHARANI,*  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

(g)—*Railways and communications, including canals and irrigation.*

13. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th November, is sorry that the Lieutenant-Governor cannot promise to give a railway to Orissa, the funds at His Honour's disposal being too limited for the purpose. But the Lieutenant-Governor should remember that Orissa is yet without a single railway line.

*SAHACHAR,*  
Nov. 28th, 1888.

Government did a very improper thing in rejecting the proposal of the European merchants of Calcutta to carry a railway line to Orissa *via* Midnapore. Of course the Government of Bengal is not to blame in the matter, for it has no money with which to construct a line. But the Government of India, which has spent 12 crores of rupees in constructing a railway line in Beluchistan, and which is spending money freely for the purpose of preventing a possible Russian invasion, ought certainly to spend some three crores for the 50 lakhs of inoffensive people inhabiting Orissa. The Orissa Association ought to memorialise the Government of India on the subject without delay. If Government cannot get some private company to do the railway for it, it ought to undertake the construction of the line with borrowed money.

14. A correspondent of the *Samaya*, of the 30th November, says that the people of Dhamasin and other neighbouring villages in the district of Hooghly are often put to great inconvenience in consequence of the absence of a road from those villages to the Khaniyan station on the East Indian Railway. In the rainy season, the people going to the railway station have to pass over fields infested with poisonous snakes.

*SAMAYA,*  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

A road from the Khaniyan station on the East Indian Railway.

Last year an application signed by 50 men was addressed to the District Board of Hooghly on the subject, but to no purpose. This year they have applied to the Local Board. The authorities should look to the matter.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 1st, 1888.

15. The *Bangabasi*, of the 1st December, learns from the *Statesman* newspaper that a drunkard got into a female carriage at the Jadubpore station on the South Bengal Railway, and the station-master did not object to this. The drunkard is said to have greatly annoyed and oppressed the female passengers. When the train reached the Dhakuria station, the cries issuing from the female carriage attracted everybody's notice, and a large number of people went up to that carriage and compelled the drunkard to leave it. Will the station-master of Jadubpore explain why a drunkard was admitted into the female compartment? The station-master ought to be punished for this act of carelessness.

The Station-master of Jadubpore  
on the South Bengal Railway.

(h).—General.

SARSUDHANIDHI,  
Nov. 26th, 1888.

16. The *Sarsudhanidhi*, of the 26th November, says that, when Lord Ripon made over charge of his Government to Lord Dufferin, the country was enjoying peace; but Lord Dufferin has during his administration only succeeded in disturbing that tranquillity. His Excellency held out to the natives of India high hopes of advancement, but not one of those hopes has yet been realized. His Lordship has exhausted the resources of the country by making unnecessary wars, and increased the pecuniary difficulties of Government. The people of India cannot therefore praise His Excellency as a successful administrator.

Lord Dufferin's administration.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 27th, 1888.

17. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, contains the following defence of Lord Dufferin and his Indian administration:—

A high rate of exchange and the Burmese war compelled Lord Dufferin to impose the income-tax and a variety of other taxes. As regards the income-tax, which is complained of by a great many of those who have to pay it, it should be borne in mind that it has touched classes of men who had until the date of its imposition enjoyed immunity from all taxation. Even the well-paid English officials and the wealthy English merchants are not exempt from it. As they earn more money than the natives, so they have to pay more of this tax than the natives do. And if these men do not feel dissatisfied with the Viceroy on account of the tax, surely it is the duty of the natives not to blame him for having imposed it. By imposing this tax, the Government of Lord Dufferin has only shown that it is an impartial Government.

Next come the salt and petroleum duties. These duties do not seem to entail any particular hardship on anybody. It may be that the salt duty has caused some distress among poor people; but to men steeped in misery, the distress caused by the increased price of salt must be as inappreciable as any advantage arising from a cheapening of that article.

The Burmese war, as has been said above, is one of the causes of the financial difficulty in which Lord Dufferin's administration finds itself placed; and many people, including the writer himself, have blamed Lord Dufferin under the belief that it was His Excellency who voluntarily made that war. But now that Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India has decorated Lord Dufferin with a new title on account of his conquest of Upper Burma, who can rightly blame His Excellency for making that war? It is now clear that His Excellency made that war simply because the Queen of England and the English public wanted him to make it. And if the war was a guilty one, the guilt of having made it should attach not to him, but to the Queen-Empress, whose behest he has carried out.

The case is not very different as regards the Tibet war too. That war would not have taken place if the Secretary of State for India had withheld his consent to it. Thus, it will appear on reflection that His Excellency Lord Dufferin had very little room for independent action in matters the blame and the responsibility for which have been fixed upon him.

His Excellency's administration has been free from the vice of partiality. Under it, virtue has been rewarded and vice has been punished, irrespective of caste, creed, and nationality.

The oppression of the native subjects of the Empire did not increase in his administration, and whenever any such oppression was brought to his notice, the oppressor was promptly chastised. It is true that His Excellency has given the people of the country no new privileges; but there is comfort in the thought that he has not deprived them of any old ones. Considering the character which the Anglo-Indian writers gave to the Congress movement, it is certain that, if Lord Dufferin had been a weak ruler, that movement would have been suppressed long before. His Excellency has refused to countenance the attempts which have been made to deprive the native press of its liberty and to deprive the people of the boon of Local Self-Government. The country has seen few Governors-General more vigorous than Lord Dufferin. Even in England, His Excellency, if so disposed, can do much good to India. It is therefore the duty of all Indians to try to secure his good will by behaving generously towards him now when he is leaving the shores of India for good. And above all, no matter whether His Excellency has done any good to India or not, he deserves the respect due to the representative of the Queen-Empress.

18. Referring to the Government Resolution on the condition of the people, the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 28th November, says that that Resolution does not embody the results of a careful inquiry. The

The Resolution on the condition of the people.

fact seems to be that these inquiries into the condition of the masses have been conducted by the Magistrates in a most perfunctory manner, the information received by them from chowkidars and policemen forming the basis of the reports which they have submitted to Government. The writer's personal knowledge of the condition of the people of Rajshahye, Maldah, Dinagepore, and other districts does not enable him to agree with the Government's rose-coloured report. It is the writer's belief that the condition of the people is daily becoming more and more miserable, and that it has become the duty of all the associations in the country to ascertain its real nature by means of a proper inquiry, and to submit the result to the next Provincial Conference for the preparation of a report on the subject.

HINDU RANJIKA,  
Nov. 28th 1888.

19. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th November, says that the Crawford Commission is costing too much; and in the present exhausted condition of the exchequer, which has necessitated the imposition of the income-tax, a duty on petroleum, and the increase of the duty on salt, and which may yet necessitate the imposition of fresh burdens on the people, such useless expenditure of money on Commissions ought to be stopped. As the highest punishment which the Commission can inflict on Mr. Crawford, if he is found guilty, will be dismissal from Government service, Government should, instead of making more fuss about the matter, quietly pension off Mr. Crawford and thus stop needless expenditure.

The Crawford Commission.

SAHACHAR,  
Nov. 28th, 1888.

20. The *Samaya*, of the 30th November, has heard a rumour that Lord Lansdowne intends to pass six months in Calcutta, but the writer doubts whether the English ladies and gentlemen, who are so

Lord Lansdowne and the Simla exodus.

SAMAYA,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

enamoured of Simla, will allow this intention of the new Viceroy to be carried into effect.

GRAMBASI,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

21. The *Grámbsá*, of the 30th November, thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for his recent visit to Orissa for the purpose of relieving the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of that province. Sir Steuart is visiting all the afflicted tracts, and is seeing their condition with his own eyes. Sir Steuart's kindness and sympathy for the people are well known, and it is hoped that His Honour will make arrangements for removing the sufferings of the famine-stricken people of Orissa. If all the officers of Government follow the noble example of Sir Steuart Bayley, people will have no cause for complaint. Very few Commissioners and Magistrates examine the condition of the people personally.

GRAMBASI

22. Referring to the Government Resolution on Mr. Westmacott's report on the working of the outstill system in Hughli and Howrah, the same paper makes the following observations:—

1. That the number of people of all classes given to drinking was formerly small, and that the number of such people has greatly increased since the introduction of the outstill system, cannot possibly be denied, and Mr. Westmacott has certainly erred in not perceiving that this is so. Nobody can say that the ancestors of those who are now found to drink were not teetotallers. Mr. Westmacott thinks that drunkenness has not, on the whole, increased in consequence of the outstill system. But it is hard to reconcile this with his own admission that more than the regulation quantity of liquor, and stronger liquor than what can be distilled under the outstill rules, are now distilled.

The fact is, the number of drinkers is increasing every day.

2. Whether or not the outstill system has increased drunkenness among cultivators is a question on which Indian opinion is not likely to agree with English opinion. Englishmen distinguish between drinking and drunkenness in a manner which the Indians do not recognise. Mr. Westmacott, who says that outstill liquor is stronger than distillery liquor, should explain how he will reconcile his statement that the consumption of the strong outstill liquor has increased with his statement that drunkenness has not increased. The mild and ordinarily sober Bengali is found to be unable to stand strong liquor, or to keep himself within due limits when he has once begun to drink. And this fact, coupled with Mr. Westmacott's statement that outstill liquor is very strong and is manufactured in excess, makes the conclusion irresistible that drunkenness has increased under the outstill system.
3. The writer anticipates nothing good or satisfactory from the execution of Mr. Westmacott's proposal to entrust the police with the duty of superintending the working of the outstills. There is not much honesty in the police, and it is doubtless owing a great deal to police co-operation or connivance that the working of the outstill system is now attended with unpleasant effects.
4. The writer thanks Sir Steuart Bayley for the action which he proposes to take in regard to outstills in the Howrah district.

23. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 30th November, thinks it most unjust that the preparations for Lord Dufferin's reception at the Sealdah station should have been made with Government money.

The cost of Lord Dufferin's reception in Calcutta.

What is the good, after all, of wasting public money in receiving a man who is hated by the people as the person who made the Burmese war, the Tibet war, and the Black Mountain war, and imposed the income-tax? Is not the spectacle of the Government of Lord Dufferin spending money for the reception of Lord Dufferin himself a ludicrous one?

24. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st December, expresses its heartfelt gratitude to Sir Steuart Bayley for visiting Orissa with the object of relieving the suffer-

Sir Steuart Bayley as a Governor.

ings of the famine-stricken people of that province. Sir Steuart has undergone much trouble and inconvenience in order to ascertain by personal inspection the real condition of the people.

As soon as His Honour heard of the existence of distress in Behar, he directed Mr. Henry, the Magistrate of Chumparun, to open relief measures. His Honour has also deputed the Director of the Agricultural Department to consult with the Commissioner of the Patna Division on the subject of opening relief measures in Behar. Sir Steuart, in fact, tries to relieve the sufferings of the people as soon as he hears that they are in distress. Governors of his type are rare indeed.

25. The *Bangabasi*, of the 1st December, quotes the following from a Minute of Lord Lytton, dated the 12th March 1878:—

The Famine Insurance Fund.

"The sole justification for the increased taxation which has just been imposed upon the people of India for the purpose of ensuring this Empire against the worst calamities of future famine, so far as such an insurance can now be practically provided, is the pledge we have given that a sum, not less than a million and a half sterling, which exceeds the amount of the additional contributions obtained from the people for this purpose, shall be annually applied to it. We have explained to the people of this country that the additional revenue raised by the new taxes is required, not for the luxuries, but for the necessities of the State, not for general purposes, but for the construction of a particular class of public works; and we have pledged ourselves not to spend one rupee of the special resources, thus created, upon works of a different character."

But in spite of the solemn promise thus given by Government and repeated from time to time to treat the proceeds of the license-tax as a sacred reserve, not a pice of it now remains. Estimating the proceeds of that tax at a crore and a half a year, and taking into account the interest on the accumulated proceeds from 1878 to the present time, there should now be 20 crores of rupees in the hands of Government for the purpose of meeting famine and alleviating widespread human distress. With such a fund in its possession, there would now be no cause for Government to be uneasy on account of famines and no necessity on its part to make disingenuous attempts to conceal distress and scarcity from the public. Lord Lytton spent the fund on the Afghan war the year after its creation, and put a bold face on the matter by stating that a serious emergency had compelled Government to appropriate the fund to other purposes. And Lord Dufferin has outdone Lord Lytton by declaring that there never was, nor is there now, any Famine Insurance Fund.

26. The same paper is glad to find that the Bengal Government is going to supply Divisional Commissioners with copies of the Confidential Report on Native Papers. But the District Magistrates should also be supplied with

The Confidential Report on Native Papers.

PRAJA BANDHU  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

SANJIVANI,  
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BANGABASI.

copies of that report. The accounts of the scarcity in the district of Burdwan, published in this paper in the year 1292 B.S., were fully reported by the Bengali Translator, but, strange to say, the Magistrate of Burdwan knew nothing of them. This proves the necessity of furnishing District Magistrates with the Confidential Report on Native Papers. Many wants of the mofussil people, as well as the oppressions that are committed on them, are made known by the native papers. The District Magistrate is the proper authority to remove such wants, or to put down such oppressions. And the Report on Native Papers, in which these wants and oppressions are noticed, can be of no real use if the District Magistrate is not allowed to see it. The editors of vernacular papers should also be supplied with the report. Will Sir Stuart Bayley see to it?

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 1st, 1888.

27. A correspondent of the same paper says that the zemindar of Mangalgunge, a village near the Ashmali Post Office, in Nuddea, is trying to establish a Post Office at that place. All letters for Mangalgunge are now distributed through the Post Office at Ashmali, three miles from that village. The writer thinks that a Post Office at Mangalgunge will not work well, and will injure the interests of the Ashmali Post Office. Instead, therefore, of establishing a Post Office at Mangalgunge, a hard-working peon should be attached to the Ashmali Post Office for the purpose of delivering mails at Mangalgunge and the neighbouring villages.

URDU GUIDE,  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

28. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 3rd December, recommends the reimposition of the import duties as the best means of improving the present financial position of Government.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Dec. 3rd 1888.

29. A correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 3rd December, says that salt is generally sold at a high price, sometimes at 4 annas per seer, in the Bahiri pergunnah, within the jurisdiction of the Contai sub-division of the district Midnapore, and remarks that, as the officers of Government in the sub-division have not to pay the high price themselves, they do nothing to put it down. The people of the pergunnah have addressed a memorial on the subject to the Lieutenant-Governor, and it is hoped that the memorialists will get the relief they have asked for.

SOM PRAKASH.

30. The same paper condemns Lord Dufferin's administration, and mentions the following facts as supporting the writer's opinion :—

1. When Sir Rivers Thompson taunted the whole educated community of Bengal, and spoke disparagingly of them in his famous Trade's Dinner speech, His Excellency Lord Dufferin, who was present on the occasion, spoke not a word of remonstrance or disapproval, thereby creating in the public mind the belief that His Excellency entertains little regard for educated Bengalis.

2. Everybody knows how Lord Ripon made a high military officer of Government ask pardon of the Nawab whom he had insulted in the presence of Mr. Blunt, M.P. And everybody knows too how Lord Dufferin witnessed with perfect unconcern the grossly insulting treatment which so many Hindu gentlemen of position received at the hands of the police on the occasion of the opening of the Tarkeswar Railway line.

3. Although His Excellency placed every facility in the way of the enlistment as volunteers of Negroes, Americans, &c., he has refused the application of the Indian people to enlist themselves as volunteers. This shows that His Lordship, whatever his utterances on this subject may mean, distrusts at heart the loyalty of the natives.

4. His Excellency not only did not punish Sir Lepel Griffin for his doings in Central India, but gave Sir Lepel a certificate in the teeth of the universal opposition of the native press which furnished clearest proof of his misconduct.

5. His Lordship has conquered Burma, imposed the income-tax, and opposed the Congress movement.

But let nothing of this kind be said now. For His Excellency is about to leave India for ever, and the writer is really very sorry. He prays to God that His Excellency may be allowed to pass the remaining days of his life in happiness.

31. The *Navavibhakar Sādhārani*, of the 3rd December, says that Lord Dufferin's administration, urbanity is the fairest trait in Lord Dufferin's character. If the official body in India could exhibit His Lordship's urbanity, the people's respect for officialdom would be unbounded.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Dec. 3rd, 1902.

The foreign policy of the Government of India has two sides, one having reference to Foreign States and the other to Native States within India under British control. The Foreign States with which Lord Dufferin has mainly had to deal in the course of his administration are Russia, Burma, and Sikkim. His Russian policy has been a failure, for no sooner did he, after the Rawul Pindi demonstration, pull the sleeping Russian bear by the tail, than the bear turned round upon him with a surly growl, which made him creep back in fear. The crowning act of his foreign policy is the annexation of Burma. But this has not proved the easy affair which his Government thought it would be. It has cost the ill-fed millions of India vast sums of money, and the conquest of the country is not yet complete. Another achievement of his consists in casting out the evil genius which in the person of the Lama of Tibet had possessed the Rajah of Sikkim. Gentle means not availing, His Excellency has resorted to very violent means for effecting this purpose.

His policy towards the native princes has not been praiseworthy. In this department, His Lordship commenced with a really good act—the restoration of the Gwalior fort to Sindhia—but subsequently marred the effect of that act by taking all the money left by the late Maharajah Sindhia. The money has, indeed, been taken as a loan, but it is not easy to see how Government will repay it. However praiseworthy His Lordship's later dealings with the Nizam may be, there can be no doubt that he at first made His Highness's position extremely uncomfortable by hemming him in between the Political Resident on the one side and his own Private Secretary, Colonel Marshall, on the other. During His Lordship's administration, the ascendancy of the Residents has gone up too high. There seemed to be no one above Mr. Cordery; Sir Lepel Griffin was a second Viceroy; and Mr. Plowden was about to ruin Cashmere.

To turn to internal affairs. The differences between Hindus and Mussalmans have been made wider under Lord Dufferin's rule. A little impartiality on His Lordship's part could have prevented this. Though Lord Dufferin has not laid the axe at the root of self-government, he has yet done nothing to fulfil the promise made by him at the commencement of his administration to further its development. Increased taxation is the worst disgrace of Lord Dufferin's administration. His fireworks policy has compelled him to increase the burden of taxation upon the famished Indians, and even to increase the duty on so important and indispensable an article of consumption as salt. He has, however, fully satisfied one class of people—the title-hunters. He has literally showered titles, and that is why he is getting addresses here and there.

Though India has not benefited much by his administration, the writer still wishes him a long life, and hopes that he will advocate in England those beneficial measures for which he has declared his personal predilection in this country.

## III.—LEGISLATIVE.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 27th, 1888.

32. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, fully approves of the *Navavibhakar Sádharani's* suggestion that the vacancy in the Bengal Council, caused by the retirement therefrom of Dr. Gurudas Banerji, ought to be filled up from among mofussil zemindars and pleaders (see Report on Native Papers for week ending 24th November, paragraph 32). Baboo Taraprasanna Mukerjee, of the Burdwan Bar, is a most worthy man for the Bengal Council. He has learning, intelligence, debating power, and considerable knowledge of the mofussil.

33. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st December, hopes that the proposed legislation regarding fishery rights will not be passed in hot haste. The public should be allowed sufficient time to discuss the measure.

SANJIVANI,  
Dec. 1st 1888.

SANJIVANI.

34. The same paper says that the qualifications most needed in a Member of an Indian Legislative Council are—(1) honesty, (2) knowledge of the country and devotion to its welfare, (3) independence of character, (4) good education, and (5) debating power. And no one should be appointed a Member of Council who does not possess all these qualifications.

There are in Calcutta and the mofussil men who possess these qualifications, and it is expected that Sir Steuart Bayley will make selections from among them for the purpose of filling up the three vacancies in his Council. The writer would only say a few words regarding Mr. N. N. Ghosh, whose name he has heard mentioned in connection with the vacancies in question. Mr. Ghosh is an honest man, but he has never exhibited an active interest in the welfare of his country, and his knowledge of the country does not extend beyond Calcutta. As regards independence of character, that is a quality of the possession of which he has given no evidence in the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta, where he has had ample opportunities of displaying it. He is a good English scholar, and has a respectable knowledge of law, but it is doubtful whether he has much knowledge of law in its practical working and application. As to debating power, he lacks it entirely. It is clear, therefore, that Mr. N. Ghosh is not fit to be a Member of the Bengal Council.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 2nd, 1888.

35. The *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd December, hopes that Government will give either Babu Kaliprasana Ghosh or Babu Ananda Chandra Raya, of Dacca, a seat in the Bengal Council in deference to the wishes of the Dacca public.

## IV.—NATIVE STATES.

URDU GUIDE,  
Nov. 26th, 1888.

36. The *Urdu Guide*, of the 26th November, thanks Lord Dufferin for making arrangements for the reorganization of the armies of the Native Princes. If Government can succeed in increasing the efficiency of the troops serving in the Native States, it will derive much help from them in time of need.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,  
Nov. 28th, 1888.

37. Referring to Lord Dufferin's Pattiala speech on the reorganization of the armies of the Native States, the *Hindu Ranjika*, of the 28th November, thanks His Excellency for giving expression to that confidence in the Native Chiefs which his proposals for the reorganization of their armies implies. But the writer does not accept all His Excellency's proposals to this effect. His Excellency, for instance, says:—"What we propose in a few words is that we should ask those Chiefs who have specially good fighting material in their armies to raise a portion of those armies to such a pitch of general efficiency as will make them fit to go into action side by side with the Imperial

troops. I trust that the Chiefs selected will in any case regard the acceptance of their offers as an honourable distinction, &c., &c." The writer does not approve of the preference which is proposed to be given to some Native Princes over others in this matter. The Chief whose armies will be reorganized by Government will consider himself more honoured than the rest. Such a proceeding may cause discontent in the minds of the less favoured Princes, and every wise statesman ought to see that no such discontent is produced. His Excellency also says:—"To help the Chiefs in setting on foot and maintaining the troops selected for service, a few English officers will be appointed as advisers and inspectors." Government is specially requested to see that these English advisers and inspectors do not in any way domineer over the Princes. For if they do so, the measure proposed to be taken with regard to the armies of the Native Chiefs will do more harm than good.

The writer is very glad that he can honestly praise Lord Dufferin for doing a really good act on the eve of his departure. His Lordship has earned the gratitude of the people by placing such confidence in the Native Chiefs. And His Excellency would have carried away with him the blessings of the whole Indian people if he had also rewarded their loyalty by granting them the right of volunteering and by abolishing the Arms Act.

#### V.—PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS AND CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

38. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th November, says that, according to Sir Steuart Bayley, who has personally inspected the condition of things in Orissa, the danger of famine in that country is averted, but high prices will nevertheless rule in many places where the people will consequently feel straitened. In other words, though food-grains will be available in the bazars of Orissa, their high price will make it impossible for poor people to buy them. But the question to be asked here is, has there been so much rainfall in Orissa that she can be expected to do without exported grain? It is hoped that an estimate will be prepared, showing the quantity of grain available in each village, and the period for which it will last. If the Collectors of districts ask zemindars and village patwaris to help them in the matter, a rough estimate of the kind suggested can be easily prepared.

SANACHAR,  
Nov. 28th, 1888.

39. The *Akhbar Tusdiq-i-Hind*, of the 1st December, complains of gross irregularities in the management of the Calcutta Municipality. The sanitary, conservancy, and lighting arrangements in Ratu Sircar's Lane and Ram Mohan Ghose's Lane in Colootola are very defective.

AKHBAR TUSDIQ-I-  
HIND,  
Dec. 1st, 1888.

40. The *Bangabasi*, of the 1st December, says that the Lieutenant-Governor's reply to the address presented to him by the inhabitants of Cuttack is of a reassuring character. If His Honour continues to watch the condition of things in Orissa as carefully as he is now doing, it is certain that the distress of the afflicted people of that province will be in some measure relieved.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 1st, 1888.

41. A correspondent of the same paper says that all the tanks at Satgachia-Aousa in Burdwan are silted up, and the people suffer greatly on account of scarcity of water. A petition was submitted to the Lieutenant-Governor to re-excavate some of these old tanks. An enquiry was made, but the result of that enquiry is not known. The members of the District Board are therefore requested to remove the grievance of the poor villagers.

BANGABASI.

Scarcity of water in Satgachia-Aousa  
in Burdwan.

BANGABASI,  
Dec. 1st, 1888.

42. A correspondent of the same paper complains of gross irregularities in the Nuddea Road Cess Office. The high-handedness of the officers of this office knows no bounds. People have been unnecessarily compelled to pay fines, and have also been put to unnecessary expenses. The writer mentions the case of Srimutty Sarada Sundari, of Srimantapur, a village in the Bongong subdivision, by way of illustration. She has been unnecessarily fined Rs. 15. The District Magistrate is requested to look carefully into the working of this Road Cess Office.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 2nd, 1888.

43. A correspondent of the *Dacca Prakash*, of the 2nd December, says that both the zemindars and the cultivators of Noakholly are wailing on account of the failure of the crops in that district. The collections of the zemindars are unsatisfactory.

#### VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

DARUSSULTANAT,  
Nov. 13th, 1888.

44. Referring to the loss of the *Mongola*, the *Darussultanat*, of the 13th November, says that the pilots and serangs employed by private companies should be required to pass an examination in piloting.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,  
Nov. 27th, 1888.

45. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th November, has the following on the subject of the Congress movement:—  
However just and proper the demands of the Congressists may be, they will never be obtained without difficulty or to their fullest extent. Indeed, the Congressists cannot expect better treatment at the hands of the people of England than what beggars receive from rich men reluctant to do the offices of charity. And taking the most sanguine view of the matter, there is little reason to doubt that, considered practically, the movement will be a failure. For, as the result of all its agitation, the Congress must not expect to achieve anything very substantial for the country, even if it does get all or any of the political rights which it is striving to obtain. They should bear in mind that a few political rights will effect no real improvement of the material condition of the people. Trade and the industrial arts alone will improve that condition, and the leaders of the Indian people should, therefore, devote themselves heart and soul to the material advancement of the country, instead of begging Government for political rights which, even if obtained, will be of little use to them in removing the poverty of the country and increasing its wealth.

SAHACHAR,  
Nov. 28th, 1888.

46. The *Sahachar*, of the 28th November, thinks that Mrs. Kadam-bini Ganguli, who now holds a diploma of the Calcutta Medical College, ought to be placed in charge of the female ward which will be opened in the Dacca Mitford Hospital in commemoration of Lord Dufferin's visit to that city. The importation of a female doctor from England for the purpose will give rise to adverse criticism.

PRAJA BANDHU,  
Nov. 30th, 1888.

47. The *Prajá Bandhu*, of the 30th November, referring to Sir Auckland Colvin's letter to Mr. Hume on the subject of the Congress movement, says that it has been most unbecoming on the part of Sir Auckland Colvin to come down, so to speak, from the exalted seat of a ruler of a province, and to enter the lists as a controversialist like an ordinary man. By this unbecoming conduct he has lowered himself and his government in the estimation of the people, and compromised even the dignity of the Queen-Empress. The attitude he has taken up in regard to the Congress movement is certainly not calculated to strengthen the foundations of the British Empire in India; and whether he should, after his public avowal of his anti-congress views, be allowed to remain in his high

office, is a question which the public and the Government of the Queen-Empress should decide.

48. The *Sanjivani*, of the 1st December, recommends that a native of India should be appointed to the newly-created post of Assistant Secretary to the Marchioness of Dufferin's Fund. Many Englishmen do not know the real condition of native women, and the work of the Marchioness' fund will not go on well if both the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary be Englishmen. The Managing Committee is requested to consider the question.

49. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's reception at Dacca was not marked by any spontaneous exhibition of popular enthusiasm. The people of Dacca were compelled to join in the demonstrations got up by the officials in honour of Lord Dufferin. The Reception Committee illuminated at its own expense the houses of some people who refused to incur the cost of so doing. The shop-keepers illuminated their shops from a fear of being oppressed by the police, because a rumour was circulated in the town two days before the arrival of the Viceroy that any one failing to illuminate his house would be criminally prosecuted. The roadside crowds assembled not to pay their respects to the Viceroy, but solely to satisfy their curiosity and to see a *tamasha*. In no part of the town were good wishes expressed for His Excellency, except on the triumphal arches constructed by the Reception Committee. Gross irregularities and mismanagement have been noticed in connection with the reception arrangements made by the officials. The following may be taken as instances:—

- (1)—Two thousand and six hundred chowkidars and a large number of policemen were summoned to Dacca and accommodated in the old infantry barracks; but no sanitary precautions were taken in regard to them.
- (2)—Mr. Clarke, the District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, refused to grant leave of absence to Baboo Sambhu Chandra Aich, the well-known police officer, and compelled him to wear uniform, though he was in mourning on account of his mother's death. Sir Stuart Bayley is specially requested to look to this.
- (3)—The Surma Valley Cavalry and a Company of Gurkhas were brought to Dacca. If these men have been compelled to bear their travelling and subsistence expenses, then there will remain no doubt that they have been made victims of official high-handedness; but if they were brought at the expense of Government, Government should be asked why it spent so large an amount for a mere pageant.

50. The same paper says that the Government of India, which has spent so large a sum as 13 lakhs of rupees in constructing and furnishing the new Viceregal palace at Simla, should not have directed Lord Connemara, the highly-respected Governor of Madras, to pay from his annual sumptuary allowance the petty cost of Rs. 12,000 incurred by him in erecting a Racquet Court and a Swimming Bath at Madras for his private use.

51. A correspondent of the *Bangabasi*, of the 1st December, says that there is a village named Piritola, between Mirzapore and Mukshudpore near Monghyr. The inhabitants of the village, who are called *Piris*, are in the habit of

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practising severe cruelties on cows. They generally give only mango leaves to cows to eat, and sometimes dry grass, but no water or other liquid substance to drink. As a consequence, the animals pass urine of a deep yellow colour, which they boil for the purpose of obtaining from it a yellow dye called Piri or Pauri. The cows, which are subjected to this cruel process, do not live more than two years. Nothing has yet been done to put a stop to these cruel practices of the Piri. The writer hopes that something will be done in this direction.

DACCA PRAKASH,  
Dec. 2nd, 1888.

52. The *Dacca Prakásh*, of the 2nd December, says that, though much money was spent on the reception of Lord Dufferin at Dacca, the demonstration

Lord Dufferin at Dacca.

was marked by complete absence of popular joy or enthusiasm. That a vast crowd which assembled in the streets of Dacca on the occasion of Lord Northbrook's visit, and it was genuine enthusiasm which greeted even Sir Steuart Bayley on his arrival at that town. But it was a perfectly frigid and joyless demonstration altogether which was held in Dacca in honour of Lord Dufferin. Not one man *salaamed* or cheered or clapped hands as the Viceroy passed through the streets. It is not easy to understand why Lord Dufferin came to Dacca. He did nothing there beyond complimenting the Nawab and pleasing the local Anglo-Indian community. He visited no public institution : no, not even the local College. Indeed, His Lordship's visit to Dacca has been attended with no other result than the waste of three lakhs of rupees.

NAVAVIBHAKAR  
SADHARANI,  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

53. The *Navavibhakar Sádharani*, of the 3rd December, says that the Viceroy's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner, in which His Lordship has defended his own administration and vented his spleen against the Congress, should open the eyes of those who have been deluded by his honied words.

Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner.

SOM PRAKASH,  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

54. The *Som Prakásh*, of the 3rd December, emphasises the national and representative character of the Congress movement, and says that, but for the efforts of the Anglo-Indians to dissuade the Mussulmans from joining the Congress, not one of them would have kept away from it.

The Congress movement.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

55. The *Dainik and Samachar Chandriká*, of the 3rd December, cannot believe what the *Sanjivani* newspaper says on the authority of the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*, namely, that His Excellency Lord Dufferin has, through his Private Secretary, written letters to the editors of native newspapers with a view of winning them over to the side of Government. Surely His Excellency is above playing such mean tricks. Nor is his Private Secretary a man of such a mean disposition as to consent to do such things. Perhaps, it is some civilian, or some creature of a civilian, who has addressed the letters in question, and that fact has assumed the form of the absurd story circulated by the *Amrita Bazar Patriká*.

Lord Dufferin and the Native Press.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA.

56. The same paper says that, though a majority of the members of the Currency Commission are in favour of the adoption of a bi-metallic currency, still, as the minority, holding mono-metallic views, are in power, no immediate solution of the currency difficulty is to be looked for. It is true that the establishment of a bi-metallic currency in England is impracticable so long as other countries, such as France, Germany, and the United States, do not consent to the arrangement. Still, if England takes the initiative in this matter, other countries will probably follow suit. But as England gains most by the present mono-metallic currency, it is not likely that she will consent to be deprived of her advantage until the opposition of her industrial classes, who

The currency question.

suffer greatly under the present arrangement, brings matters in this respect to a crisis.

57. The same paper says that Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner has produced great disappointment in the ranks of the congressist Babus. Speaking for himself, the writer says that the speech has neither pleased nor displeased him. He knows Lord Dufferin and never expected much from him. His Excellency is a great favourite with the Anglo-Indians, whom alone he has pleased. After his Lahore speech, His Lordship found that it was useless for him to expect from the people of India such honours as accompanied Lord Ripon in his last progress through the country, and he, therefore, made up his mind to unmask himself in his speech at St. Andrew's Dinner.

DAINIK & SAMACHAR  
CHANDRIKA,  
Dec. 3rd, 1888.

#### URIYA PAPERS.

58. The Municipality of Puri having asked the *Barachata* to remove itself from its present site near the lion-gate of Jagannath, an uneasy sensation has been created in the minds of the Hindu community, as is manifested in the resolutions of the *Bhagabatbhakti Pradayini Sabha* of Cuttack, which held a monster meeting on the 4th of November. According to the *Sabha*, the *Barachata* represents the *Asram* of Bhrigu Muni, where the sacred fire is always preserved with care. The cook-room of the god Jagannath invariably receives its supply of fire from the *Barachata*, which was established near the lion-gate nine hundred years ago, and whose removal would be tantamount to the removal of the god Jagannath himself. The *Sabha* therefore requests Government to quash the high-handed proceedings of the Puri Municipality. The *Oria* and *Navasambad* and the *Samvadvahika* support the views of the *Utkaldipika* and of the *Sabha* regarding this municipal interference. They also strongly object to the imposition of latrine fees and other municipal rates on the temple of Jagannath.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Nov. 10th, 1888.

ORIA AND  
NAVASAMBAD,  
Nov. 14th, 1888.

SAMVAD BAHIKA,  
Nov. 15th, 1888.

59. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 10th November, and the *Samvadvahika*, of the 15th November, draw the attention of Government to the public career of Rai Baidyanath Pandit Bahadur, and recommend the bestowal of the title of Raja on that gentleman. They also say that the Raja of Talcher deserves a higher distinction.

UTKAL DIPIKA,  
Nov. 10th 1888.

60. The *Utkal Dipika*, of the 10th November, pleads that a certain number of the natives of Orissa ought to be appointed to the Subordinate Executive Service under a system of nomination. Sir Steuart Bayley ought to follow the policy of his predecessor in appointing to that service by nomination one competent Uriya gentleman every year.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

61. The same paper points out that the abolition of the manufacture of *Panga* salt in Orissa has been the cause of great distress to people residing on the seaboard of that province. They have been deprived of a manufacture, which gave subsistence to large numbers of coolies and kept the price of salt within normal limits. The increase of smuggling was no good ground for abolishing the manufacture altogether. The increasing of police efficiency ought to have been the proper antidote to that evil.

UTKAL DIPIKA.

62. A large number of revenue money-orders having been made by many petty zemindars in the interior of the districts of Orissa on the *latbandi* day, and the orders having reached the district treasuries two or three days after that date, the estates in whose favour

UTKAL DIPIKA.

Lord Dufferin's speech at St. Andrew's Dinner.

The Puri Municipality and the temple of Jagannath.

Rai Baidyanath Pandit Bahadur.

Uriyas in the Subordinate Executive Service.

Salt manufacture in Orissa.

Payment of land revenue by money-order.

such orders were made have been made liable to sale. As the post office and the treasury both belong to Government, a rule ought to be framed by the Board of Revenue, to the effect that Revenue money-orders made on the *latbandi* day should be accepted without any objection.

63. The visit of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to Orissa, at a time when several parts of the province were on the brink of a general famine, has been quite welcome to the people of that province. All the native papers speak highly of His Honour, and hope that he will be in a position to satisfy their wants and redress their grievances.

Sir Steuart Bayley's visit to Orissa.

CHUNDER NATH BOSE,

*Bengali Translator.*

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,  
*The 8th December 1888.*